

OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, OUR BROTHER MAN

We have never used this last invention, cannot speak of it from any experience of our own with it. It received a premium, we believe at one of the Shows of the New York State Agricultural Society.

In addition to these, is Delano's "Independent Horse Rake," invented and patented by Captain Delano, of East Livermore, in this State. It has not a cut of this to present to you, nor would cheerfully do it. The principle of its operation, however, is this. Each tooth is attached, by a hinge, to a main shaft, in such a

Trig the Wheels.
A very simple contrivance for trigging the wheels of a cart while at work, say at haymaking, has been left at our office by Mr. Eliza A. Worth, of South China.

Take a block of wood, say eight inches long and five inches square. To the middle of one side, attach a string or chain, and suspend it to the axle of the wheel, by fastening it to one of the cross-pieces, or to a pin put in for the purpose. To the other end of the string, attach a rope, or a drag along behind the wheel, and when you stop, back the oxen a little, and the trig belt will pull the wheels back, and the cart will go on always there, will hold the load, and thus save your team. Oxen thus relieved will do more work than if they are compelled to hold the load by their strength, especially if on a hill.

Mellowing the surface and mulching will afterwards prove very beneficial.

Instead of watering the roots, which should be very sparingly performed on trees not yet in leaf, a frequent washing of the stems and branches has been found of great advantage to young trees, the leaves of which expand tardily. Water applied copiously at the roots, before there are leaves, drowns it up, is apt to induce water, soaking & decay; but if the surface of the bark is moistened, immediate absorption takes place through the pores, and a daily repetition, with shading from the sun, will usually restore to freshness & vigour the drooping, and trees which have become usually shrivelled from drying.

In addition to proper treatment of the soil, & watering, fruit trees need watching against insects and enemies. The *fire-blight* will make its appearance: the *Yew-blight* is to be

to the manure shed, will add it to the mass for general improvement.

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 6, 1848.
[Downing's Horticulturist]

[Exchange Paper.

beautiful dresses and tapestry.

any person connected with the
to the Publisher.



R. EATON, Proprietor. E. HOLMES, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1849.

Post Office Patronage.

To Mr. JOSEPH BURTON, Postmaster of Augusta: Sir—The public well know that in order to prevent any partiality or favoritism in the patronage of the Post office, as well as to give more general information to those who are concerned, a law of Congress makes it imperative upon the several Postmasters in towns and cities to advertise all letters remaining in the Post office at the end of each quarter, in that paper which has the largest circulation. In obedience to the requirements of that law, the Publisher of this paper, headed by you—the newly appointed Postmaster of Augusta—an accurate account of the number of its circulation in town. It is well known to all who are conversant with the matter, that the Farmer has the largest list of any of the papers published in this County, whether counted in reference to the town, County or State, and over TWO THOUSAND more than that of the Journal. The Postmaster is therefore bound by every requirement of the law, and the solemn obligations taken on accepting and discharging the duties of the office, to give the publication of the list to the Farmer. Did you come forward like a man who looks upon the correct discharge of his official duties as more binding, and of more consequence than bowing down and truckling to the paltry, time-serving principles of partisanship? Did you carefully and calmly compare the several statements handed in, or take any particular measures to ascertain whether they were correct or not? And with a commendable and honorable independence, did you hand the list over, as the law directs, to the publisher who has the greatest number? Or did you bow down to the Dagon of party, and hand it over to the organ of those to whom you are indebted for your present official station?

On Monday last week, before the Farmer went to press, we called upon you, and asked you if we were to have the list for publication, when you informed us that you had not decided. We then asked you how large a list the Journal had handed in? You made answer that you were pledged not to tell! Not feeling satisfied with this answer, we called upon Mr. Dorr, one of the partners in the Journal office, and requested to be informed how large a number they contributed to it. He declined telling us, and expressed himself quite indignant that we should "catch" him, as he expressed it, in regard to this matter. After stating to him that he was probably aware that his list of subscribers was smaller than that of the Farmer, a fact which he did not deny, he claimed the right of publishing the list of letters on the ground of what he had done for the party; adding, that as it was the last vestige of public patronage left, he thought they ought to have it. We then asked Mr. Severance, the senior partner, if he could tell us how many subscribers he had in town. He answered that he did not know—he had not counted them.

The publication of the list of letters has been given to the Journal, and as the Postmaster is a public functionary—appointed to administer a law of the land—sworn to administer it truly and faithfully, we here ask you, publicly, and desire a frank and public answer. Did you, sir, give the advertising of the letters to the publishers of the Journal because they gave more subscribers in town than any other paper, or did you give it to them, because the junior partner, Mr. Dorr, signed your bill? Stand up like a man now, and tell the truth—you were not placed there to equivocate, or shuffle and dodge an honest question, and keep the public in the dark in regard to a matter they have a right to know all about.

Had a fair answer been given, when the inquiry was made in regard to the numbers handed in, and had it appeared that any other paper had a larger list than the Farmer, we would not have said anything further, but as it is very evident that a greater list had not been handed in, and that we have been kept out of a right guaranteed to us by the laws of the land, you may rest assured that the matter will not stop here, and that those rights will be sought by an appeal to the Department at Washington, for we are determined to know if your masters will sanction a dereliction of duty in their servants.

Fire Proof Patent.

A patent that would be both a preservative to wood from the ordinary wear and corrosion of the weather, and at the same time a protection from fire, has long been a desideratum. Many experiments have been tried and many failures made. It has at length been accomplished by William Blake, Esq., whom many of our readers will recollect as having resided in this town several years ago, and who is well known as an estimable man in his social relations as also being largely imbued with the Yankee spirit of industry and research. We last week had the pleasure of meeting with Freeman Holmes, Esq., of Bangor, who exhibited to us specimens of this patent and gave us samples of the material before being combined with oil. Mr. Holmes is Mr. Blake's agent for Maine.

It makes a dense, compact covering on whatever it is placed, as hard as marble, and may be written upon as well as upon a slate; indeed, it is an artificial slate. By chemical analysis it has been found to be made up of silica, alumina and oxide of iron, as its principal ingredients. It is a mineral substance found by Mr. Blake in Akron, Ohio. The history of its discovery and the experiments tried by Mr. Blake before he finally succeeded in ascertaining its true use, are very curious, and may form a chapter for a future number of our paper.

We can only add at present that it has been found by actual experiment to have been instrumental in saving a house from burning. The roof of the house in question was painted with this patent. A house next on one side took fire and burned down. The burning shingles and cinders rained down upon this roof which escaped, while the roof of the house next beyond, not so painted, took fire several times. So it has been proved by a "fiery ordeal" and stood the test.

Legislative Business.

Our report of Legislative business comes up minus this week, because the Legislators themselves were minus.

They adjourned, week before last, to the 6th, but a quorum did not get back until the 9th—so you have had no law-making till then.

FINE FRUIT. We would thank friends S. & N. Taber, of Vassalboro', for the samples of fine fruit cherries sent us by their nurseries. They were specimens of Black Hearts and White Hearts, recently introduced by them from other States. They prove hardy and productive, and are worth the attention of the fruit culturists in Maine.

Opening of the Railroads.

The 4th of July seems to be a day noted for the opening of Railroads in different sections of the Union. In our own State the day was set apart for the formal opening of that part of the Kennebec and Portland road leading from North Yarmouth to Bath, and also that part of the Androscoggin and Kennebec road that lies between Lewiston and Winthrop. Both of these roads thus far opened will have an immense influence upon the future interest and prosperity of Kennebec. They both open new avenues of travel and transportation from her to the great centres of business in different parts of the Union, and connect her with iron bands to the remotest verge of Railroad extent on our Continent. From this time she can equal any other section of the nation in the facilities of intercommunication and travel to and from the several markets as cheap and as quick as any other community.

We had not the pleasure of visiting Bath, and of course can only speak of things at Winthrop. Had a little more concert of action and mutual understanding been had, it would have been a very easy thing for citizens of Portland, Bath and Winthrop, to have exchanged civilities in person with each other, each place being visited by them, and ample time given for the enjoyment of such festivities as the occasion would suggest. Such an arrangement would have been productive of good feeling and had a tendency to have softened some of the asperities which we are sorry to say exist in some of those connected with the several routes. An immense crowd of people collected at Winthrop on the 4th to greet the arrival of the cars which came up in fine style. The road had been completed to this point but a few days before, but it was found on trial to have been thoroughly done, as was well proved by the smooth and equable motion of the train passing over it. The engines are excellent specimens of mechanical skill, and perform with superior strength and precision; and the cars, combining as they do the latest improvements in style and construction, are admirably adapted to the wants of the travelling community. The regular trips commenced on Monday last, and we doubt not, while they afford additional facilities to the business wants of the people, the stockholders will begin to have a return for the liberal expenditures that have been made in constructing so good a road.

Vail's Sale of Short Horns.

We copy from the Genesee Farmer the following report of the sale of Mr. Vail's Durham, in Troy, N. Y., as advertised in our paper. We are happy to find that some of them are coming into Maine.

COWS AND HEIFERS. Sally, 9 years old, purchased by Mr. Niles of N. Y. for \$110.00. Her calf, 2 weeks old, Mr. Percival, Waterville, Me. \$37.50. July, 2d, 3 years old, Drinker, Jessup & Co., Pa., \$75.00. Queen, 3d, 4 years old, Col. D. D. Campbell, N. Y., \$135.00. Countess, 18th, 3 years old, Mr. Jean, N. Y., \$80.00. Her calf, Red Lady, No. 17, 2 months old, Mr. Jean, \$25.00. Victoria, 2d, 5 years old, Drinker & Co., \$105.00. Fanny, 3d, Mr. Jean, \$90.00. Ariadne, 4th, 2 years old, Mr. Burgwyn, N. C., \$105.00. Sophia, 2 years old, same purchaser, \$105.00. Charlotte, 3d, 2 years old, Mr. Ogden, Quebec, \$100.00. Queen, 5th, 2 months old, Mr. Burgwyn, N. C., \$50.00.

BULLS. Beppo, 3 years old, Mr. Holton, Vt. \$87.50. Brutus, 3 years old, Col. Campbell, N. Y., \$135.00. Belvidere, 14 years old, Mr. Remington, Philadelphia, \$150.00. Victor, 2 years old, Drinker & Co., Pa., \$90.00. Nimrod, 14 years old, Mr. Starkweather, \$147.00. Minor, 14 years old, Mr. Harrington, Troy, \$60.00. Abion, 1 year old, T. Hillhouse, N. Y., \$75.00. Essex, 1 year old, Mr. Burgwyn, N. C., \$80.00. Lenox, 1 year old, same purchaser, \$85.00. White bull calf, Mr. Jean, \$30.00.

Summer—A Poem.

We have received a sheet containing a Poem, with the above title, by R. Burns Foss. We have not the pleasure of knowing Mr. Foss, and as there is no imprint upon the paper, we cannot give the whereabouts of either author or publisher. The poet has chosen a hushed subject, but one nevertheless full of interesting associations and beautiful incidents and changes in nature. The writer manifests poetical talent, but it is evidently in young in the art, and will find after a few years' cultivation that experience even in matters of poetical fancy, is an excellent agent for strengthening and correcting. There are many passages that are finely descriptive, and all of them are true to nature, though some much better told than others.

The following scene after a shower is very natural:

"The chattering squirrel leaps from tree to tree—
Thrice bleat! with sunshine and with liberty,
And waken'd animation, fancy free,
Leads forth her symphony to tread the melody.
The sky lark to its mate trills forth her strain,
The twy lark to its mate trills forth her strain—
To you now give the thrush begins her hymn
To hail with hope the coming twilight dim;
Refresh'd with nature's dew the turtle thrills
Swell their shrill throats and pipe a joyful song,
Unite to bless the hour—and praise their King,
From out whose lap both life and vigor spring."

ACCIDENT ON THE FOURTH. We learn from a private letter to a gentleman in this town that a sad accident occurred to a company of young men, belonging in Dexter, on their return from the Newport pond, whether they had been to celebrate the day. They went on their excursion with two teams, carrying boats, powder and crackers. When about two miles from the pond, as they were returning, fire was communicated to the powder which was in an explosion took place which injured four or five of them so much that it was feared they could not recover. Their clothes were literally blown off, and they were most dreadfully burned. In a Postscript, the writer says that he saw one of the sufferers, Job Abbot, son of Jeremiah Abbot, on Thursday morning. "His face and hands are badly burnt; his nails have dropped off. It is thought that he will recover. Harvey Addition and George Abbot, son of Joshua Abbot, are in about the same situation. Isaac Abbot, son of Pascal Abbot, is much more injured. He lies in an unconscious state, but little hope being entertained of his recovery. So much for the foolish and dangerous practice of celebrating the day by burning powder and India crackers."

THAT NEW STAGE. Friend Josenly, the comfortable boat of the Kennebec House, does the thing up, in the carriage line, in prime order. With one of Morse & Wynne's latest and best carriages, that will carry you as easy as a palace eradle, a spirited team of horses, and George to lead the ribbons and crack the "off leader," if a man can't ride in as good style as any prince in Christendom, why let him go on foot at a greater cost.

ANDROSCOGGIN AND KENNEBEC RAILROAD. At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this road, held at Winthrop, July 3d, a Board of seven Directors was chosen, viz: Timothy Boudette, Waterville; Samuel Taylor, Jr., Fairfield; John Ware, Athens; Solomon Jenness, Readfield; Josiah Little, Lewiston; Wm. Goodnow and Neal Dow, Portland.

Substitutes for Hay.

After several years of superabundant hay crops in Maine, it is now a fixed fact that we shall come a little short. Judging from the state of things in our own vicinity, there will be but about half as much hay cut this season as there was during the last. It is yet time to provide substitutes. Buckwheat may now be sown, and a good crop ripened. This will make good fodder. A few years ago we cultivated and cured a few acres of this. We cured it well and mowed it at its preference to clover, and kept in excellent condition upon it. Two months from the time of sowing is time enough for it to mature sufficiently to cut. It should be cut as soon as a few of the first kernels are turned dark, and then suffered to lie in bunches until the whole are ripened and the straw dried. It may then be housed, but it should be handled carefully lest the seed shatter out.

Flat Turnips. This species of turnips, often called English turnips may be put in at this time, and a good crop be anticipated. In England, where the summers are cooler and the winters are milder than ours, this root is of immense service to them in their cattle feeding. It has been estimated that twice as many cattle are kept, year after year in England, by the aid of this crop than could be kept without them. In that country they are fed from the ground, the cattle helping themselves. This saves considerable labor in gathering. In this country they must be gathered and preserved from frost. We are inclined to think that the saving in the feed effected by careful gathering and feeding in our mode, will amply pay the extra expense over and above the English mode of turning the cattle out upon them to grub them up themselves. The nutritive amount of this root is not so great as many other kinds of root crops, but cattle are very fond of them and do exceedingly well when regularly fed with them during winter.

Indian Corn sown broadcast. This will make a good crop and excellent fodder if sown now. It will not grow so large and tall as if sown earlier, but it will make as good fodder. The only difficulty is in curing it. The succulent leaves and stalks do not dry very fast in short autumnal days, but with care it may be suitably prepared for winter's use.

FATAL ACCIDENT. Nelson Brown, a young man who has for some time been employed in the Machine Shop of the Cotton Factory in this town, and whose parents reside in Liberty, Me., was instantly killed on Thursday afternoon last, in that place, when several hands were engaged with a tackle in opening the flood gates above the Factory, while Mr. Brown was standing on a plank placed across the canal some six feet below the top of the gates, "fiddling up," or entering a large wedge or block between the gates as they were opened. While they were thus engaged, the staple, by which the rope was attached to the gates, suddenly gave way, the concussion starting the block from its place, in attempting to recover which, it is supposed that the body of the deceased was thrown forward, his head coming between the gates, which were immediately closed upon it by the pressure of the water, crushing it in a most shocking manner, and killing him instantly.

Gathered News Fragments, &c.

Mexican coinage. The report of the Committee of the Mexican Congress states that the coinage of the country during the last year, amounted to eighteen millions of dollars.

Dr. Charles T. Jackson has lately received the Cross of the National Order of the Legion of Honor, from the French Government. It is stated in the documents accompanying the cross, that it is bestowed in consequence of his high scientific attainments, and for having made the discovery of etherization, which is so beneficial to mankind.

Children Poisoned. Three children whose parents reside in No. 49, Atkinson street, Boston, came very near dying in consequence of eating some poisonous ointment which was carelessly left within their reach on a mantelpiece. One of them is not yet out of danger.

Steamboat Explosion. The steamer Passport collapsed her boilers on the morning of June 28th, near Montreal, killing nine emigrant passengers, and scalding fifteen other persons.

Lead Ore, which yields over 75 per cent. of pure metal, is said to have been found in the neighborhood of Lauderdale Springs, in Alabama.

The Press. There are now fourteen Daily and seventy-three Weekly Journals published in the city of New York. The total number of periodicals of different kinds issued in that city, is one hundred and twenty-one.

In Boston there are also fourteen daily papers and forty-three weekly. The total number of periodicals in Boston, according to the editor of the Evening Journal, is one hundred and twenty-one, being the same number as in New York.

Brutal. A Hungarian lady who was the means of delivering some Austrians into the hands of the Magyars, has been tried by Court Martial, and sentenced to be publicly scourged.

Arrested. Several notorious English rogues have been arrested in New York for the robbery of the jewelry store of Messrs. Hildebrand & Brothers, in Philadelphia. Among the arrested were two notorious pickpockets, Jew Mike and Charley Williams.

Murder and Lynching. In Montgomery Co., Ky., two negroes murdered a lady, and the people, seeing one of them and burnt the other at the stake.

Child Burned. The New Bedford Mercury states that a daughter of Capt. Benj. F. Howard had been burnt to death in consequence of a pile of shaving upon which she was at play, being set on fire by some imprudent person throwing a lighted fire-cracker among them.

Rare Modesty. The ladies of Columbia, Pa., are very modest. A valentine has been lying in the Post office of that village since the 14th of February, directed to the "Handsome Lady" in Columbia, and is still uncalled for.

Thomas W. Dorr. A resolution, restoring to Thomas W. Dorr his forfeited civil and political rights, has passed the House of Representatives of Rhode Island by a majority of one vote. In the Senate it was read and laid on the table.

Mortality among the Slaves. A Louisiana planter and physician states in a letter, that he thinks it probable that the cholera has destroyed one-tenth of the slaves of that State.

Reported Death of Mr. Clay. There was a report in New York on Saturday morning that Mr. Clay had died of cholera—it was added that the intelligence came by telegraph to the Mayor of Philadelphia. A telegraphic report from Philadelphia, at 2 o'clock, same day, says that "no communication has been received by the Mayor," consequently there is no truth in the report.

The Sons of Temperance are to have a grand State celebration in the city of Portland at the time of the session of the Grand Division on the 19th inst.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY. Of a population of three thousand in the town of Champlain, N. Y., there are now living sixty persons between the ages of seventy and eighty-six.

History of the Cholera.

Written for the Maine Farmer.
From authentic documents—principally from the medical works of Robley Dunglison, M. D., of Philadelphia.

BY A. SCALFEL, M. D.

Cholera is said to have been known in India from the earliest ages; but it is of the epidemic of modern times alone that we have an accurate account. Partial epidemics have been known in Hindostan, from time to time, ever since it became known to the British. Upper Hindostan it destroyed, in 1764, 30,000 natives and 800 Europeans. The disease has long been endemic in Hindostan, and it is a curious, but to leave India and visit Europe. On the 19th of August, 1817, it broke out with a new and more extensive character at Jessore, in the Delta of the Ganges, about one hundred miles north-east of Calcutta. It was then noticed to follow the rivers, and in September, 1817, it reached Calcutta, where it raged during nearly the whole of 1818. It then extended over the whole Province of Benjo and beyond it, attacking the grand army then stationed at Bundelcud, a portion of the Allahabad province. During the year 1818, it ascended the Ganges and the Jumna, and reached the northern provinces of Hindostan, but was there checked for several years by the Nepaulee mountains, and ultimately entirely arrested by the Himalaies. It likewise passed southward along the coast, until it reached Madras. Here, at the onset, twenty medical men were attacked, of whom thirteen died. In December, 1818, it had reached the most northern town of Ceylon. In 1819, Sadras, Pondicherry, and the whole Carnatic were affected. In Bombay, it first showed itself in August, 1820, and in that presidency carried off 150,000 persons. From Ceylon, the disease passed to the Mauritius and the Isle of France, where it arrived in October, 1819. Thence it passed to the Isle of Bourbon, and in 1820, to the eastern coast of Africa at Zanzibar. It never reached the Cape of Good Hope, owing, says Dr. Graves, to the strictness of the quarantine. Malacca it visited in 1818; the Birman empire generally, Aracan and Ava in 1819; Sumatra in 1819; Java in 1821; Molacca in 1823. It visited Borneo and Celebes in 1820, and broke out with great violence at Manila. In 1819, it appeared in Siam, Bangkok, Tonkin, Cochinchina, and was very fatal in Cambodia. In 1820, it reached Mexico, it passed to Canton, and Peking in 1821. These facts show that the common notion of the disease traveling from east to west, is erroneous; and its further progress exhibits that even when it proceeded westward from Hindostan, its direction was not always from south-east to north-west, as has been asserted. In 1821, the disease spread to Muscat, Benderabasi and Basorah, and in the last city destroyed 50,000 persons—so says Dr. Ross. From these places, it passed along the rivers, and generally along the commercial routes. From Basorah, it proceeded up the Euphrates and Tigris, and reached Bagdad in 1821. Along the Euphrates it reached the ruins of Babylon, and passed across the desert to Aleppo. Thence it extended to different towns in Asia Minor. From Benderabasi, in Persia, the disease travelled along the great mercantile road to Shiraz in 1821. The various provinces of the Caspian were soon affected. Here it ceased for a time, and reappeared in the middle of 1822, and travelling along the Persian shores of the Caspian, it reached the river Kur, which it ascended, and in September, 1823, it reached Astracan. In June, 1823, it appeared in the vicinity of Laodicea and Antioch, and spread in two directions along the coast of the Mediterranean. At this period, it ceased its ravages in the west, but continued in India, and extended from Asia Minor, Persia and China, through Tartary and Chinese Tartary. In 1829, it suddenly broke out in Orenburg, in Russia, with intense violence; and Astracan being again attacked, and with much greater fatality than in 1823, (mortality, 8000.) From Astracan, it ascended the Volga, and in 1830, it reached Saratov, Kazan, Niznei, Novgorod, Kostroma, Jaroslavl, &c. From the Caspian and Black sea, it spread through Caucasus to the Don, which it ascended, and it coasted along the Don, on to Cherson and Odessa, which it reached in autumn, 1830. In September, 1830, it attacked Moscow, and did not cease until the end of the following March. In the autumn of 1831, however, more than 1000 cases occurred in that city. During the winter and spring of 1830-31, it spread far to the west and south, and through the river provinces of the Dnieper, the Bug and the Danube. In 1831, it reached St. Petersburg, and in the same year visited Warsaw, Archangel, Helsingfors, Abo, Aland, Dantzick, Elbing, Thorn, Konitz, Memel, Konigsberg, Stettin, Berlin, Frankfurt on the Oder, and Magdeburg. From Magdeburg, it spread extensively upwards, along the Elbe to Hamburg, which it reached in October, 1831. Austria suffered very severely. Number of deaths, 97,770. In the same year, it visited Pest and Presburg; proving fatal, in Hungary, to 240,000 persons! Vienna and Prague were both afflicted in the autumn of 1831; in the spring, Moldavia, and in the autumn, Egypt was visited for the first time. On the 4th of November, 1831, it was first seen at Sunderland, England; in January, 1832, it was in Edinburgh, and on the 10th of February, in London; but its ravages were comparatively small. Indeed, it has been estimated that the whole of the victims from the epidemic in Great Britain and Ireland, did not amount to more than 30,000—so says Dr. Graves, of Dublin. It is singular that it left a number of places entirely untouched, and others were but slightly affected. Cholera first appeared in Paris, in March, 1832, and, with great rapidity, various parts of France were attacked. From England, the disease soon passed to Ireland, and appeared in Dublin in March, 1832. On the 8th of June, 1832, it was first seen on this side of the Atlantic, in Quebec; and on the 10th, it appeared at Montreal. On the 21st of June, it suddenly and unexpectedly appeared in New York. The first cases in Boston were on the 5th of May, on a visit to his friends at Waterford, Me., the place of his nativity, with the intention of being absent but one week. He visited his friends according to his intention, returned to Portland at the specified time, and took the cars for Boston. This is the last that has been heard of him, and no further trace of him can be found, although diligent inquiry for him has been made. He had in his possession a small quantity of money and a number of gold watches for the purposes of trade. This singular disappearance, without any known cause, leads to the most unpleasant suspicions.

SYMPATHY WITH THE HUNGARIANS. A New York correspondent of the Washington Republic says: "You have doubtless heard of Lieut. Mayo Reid. He fought in the Mexican war with distinguished gallantry. He is now mustering a battalion of Hungarians and Germans, to take part in the grand patriotic struggle on the continent of Europe. These hardy, stalwart, enthusiastic men, have requested him to take command of the head, and from the very first, he has been conveyed to the Hospital, where he died at 11 o'clock last night." [Boston Republican.]

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURING. Columbus, Georgia, has some twenty manufacturing establishments, with a capital of about \$400,000, and a flour mill is about going up with a capital of \$100,000. There are several cotton, wool, and iron foundries, a cotton gin factory, manufacturing about 18 guns a week, a wool company, &c., and a natural consequence of all this, the town is one of the best off in the State or country.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. The New Hampshire House of Representatives, by a vote of 149 yeas, have declared against the abolition of capital punishment.

disease revisited many of the cities of this country, which had previously suffered, and spread to others that had been left untouched; yet singular cases of entire immunity were met with. Two of these may be mentioned as examples. Frederickburg, on the Rappahannock, and on the great road from Washington to the South, may be said to have escaped almost wholly; and whilst the disease was prevailing at Richmond, and the inhabitants of Charlottesville and of the University of Virginia in its vicinity, were daily expecting a visitation, not a case occurred, although travelers daily arrived from the afflicted city, in the public stages. Philadelphia and Baltimore both suffered again, but not severely, in 1834. Charleston also was visited, with most of the southern towns. The disease recurred, indeed, at intervals, for a year or two, but ultimately disappeared. In 1840, the number of persons attacked was 100,000, of whom 55,000 died.

Vassalboro', July 10, 1849.

FIRE IN GARDINER. We learn that a fire occurred on Thursday afternoon last, at the New Mills in Gardiner, a short distance above the paper mill of Richards & Hoskins. It commenced in the Dry House of the Match Factory, and from that it was communicated to two dwelling houses, the match factory and a saw mill, which were entirely consumed. We are unable to give the names of the owners, or the amount of their loss.

The Cholera.

In Boston on Friday there were two cases of Cholera, both of which were fatal. There were 84 cases and 27 deaths of Cholera in New York on the 4th; on the 5th, 64 cases and 26 deaths, and on the 6th, 71 cases and 26 deaths. In Philadelphia, on the 4th, 47 cases and 29 deaths, and on the 5th, 34 cases and 12 deaths. At Richmond, Va., on Saturday, 10 cases and 6 deaths were reported. At Pittsburgh, on Sunday, 1st inst., there were 5 deaths by Cholera. At Dayton, Ohio, for the 4th, 47 cases and 29 deaths, and on the 5th, 34 cases and 12 deaths. At Memphis, Tenn., on the 20th of June, 14. At Nashville, at the latest dates, the disease had nearly disappeared. At New Haven, Ct., on the 30th ult., one additional case was reported. Three hours before the 30th reported as convalescent. At St. Louis, on the 21st inst., the interments in ten out of the twelve Cemeteries belonging to the city were 123, of which 105 were from Cholera. The official report of the mortality of the city for the week ending Sunday night, July 1, shows 949 deaths of which 733 were from Cholera. For the last five weeks, the aggregate interments amount to 2,656, of which 2,004 were from Cholera. The aggregate number of interments for the week ending Sunday night, July 1, shows a number for last week, and an increase of Cholera interments of 144 for the same period. The Common Council, at their meeting on the night of the 21st inst., enacted a rigid Quarantine ordinance, which provides that no boat shall hereafter land passengers within three miles of the city, until inspected by the officers of Quarantine. There was a favorable change in the weather on the 3d inst., and it was hoped that there would be some abatement of the terrible scourge which had carried away so many victims.

In Albany, on the 5th inst., six cases of Cholera and one death were reported; on the 6th, three cases.

Telegraphic despatches from New Orleans up to the 6th report a few cases of Cholera in that city.

On the 29th ult., in Cincinnati, 96 Cholera interments were reported; on the 1st inst. there were 99, and on the 2d, 134.

It is reported that the Cholera has appeared in Washington.

The Cholera has increased to so great an extent in Camden, N. J., that the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health refuse to make a report.

At Buffalo, on the 2d and 3d, 51 cases and 13 deaths were reported. The whole number of cases for the two weeks ending July 2, was 101, deaths 38—from the commencement of the disease, 134 cases, 51 deaths.

From Mexico.

The particulars of Mexican news, brought by mail, confirm the previous reports by telegraph. The country is in an unsettled and insurrectionary state. Large bands of insurgents and Indians were committing depredations in different sections, taking possession of towns and creating a state of alarm. The State of San Luis seems to be the most suffering. The monarchists and the partisans of Santa Anna, it is said, have coalesced for the purpose of overthrowing the existing government, and a revolution was daily expected.

A large number of Santa Anna's partisans were anticipated at Tobacco, and were about to be captured by a vessel of war to operate against them. Revolutionary movements in Sierra Madre were confidently predicted.

The State of Vera Cruz, it is said, has succeeded in suppressing the robberies on the road between Jalisco and Perote, not 2000 miles distant. A daily stage line between Vera Cruz and the Pacific has been established, and the route to the Pacific has been made by a Belgian engineer. The report is said to be very favorable. It is said that even now the mail can be carried by this route from New Orleans to the Pacific in eight days, and the distance to San Francisco by this route is some 1200 miles less than by way of Chagres and Panama. Senator Garay is now in the United States trying to get a joint stock company, for the purpose of commencing this railroad.

FROM MONROVIA. The New-York Sun publishes a letter from Monrovia, Africa, dated May 20.

The United States ship Bainbridge, Com. Matthew Perry, arrived at Monrovia on the 17th May, having encountered much bad weather. Officers and crew well.

The slave trade was still unchecked. The British had blockaded Gallinas, and had burnt down the slave establishments above mentioned. The British hermaphrodite brig Alert despatched a supposed slave boat, and sent out her boats to board her. A fight ensued, in which the boats were beaten off, and the first lieutenant and master were killed.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE. The Worcester Spy says Hendrick G. Smith of that city, left home on the 5th of May, on a visit to his friends at Waterford, Me., the place of his nativity, with the intention of being absent but one week. He visited his friends according to his intention, returned to Portland at the specified time, and took the cars for Boston. This is the last that has been heard of him, and no further trace of him can be found, although diligent inquiry for him has been made. He had in his possession a small quantity of money and a number of gold watches for the purposes of trade. This singular disappearance, without any known cause, leads to the most unpleasant suspicions.

SYMPATHY WITH THE HUNGARIANS. A New York correspondent of the Washington Republic says: "You have doubtless heard of Lieut. Mayo Reid. He fought in the Mexican war with distinguished gallantry. He is now mustering a battalion of Hungarians and Germans, to take part in the grand patriotic struggle on the continent of Europe. These hardy, stalwart, enthusiastic men, have requested him to take command of the head, and from the very first, he has been conveyed to the Hospital, where he died at 11 o'clock last night." [Boston Republican.]

SINISTRAL DEATH OF LIGHTNING. ATTENDED WITH FEAR. Yesterday afternoon, as Mr. Sterling and two "hired men" were attending to matters connected with the "Winchester Farm," at Newton Centre, there came up a shower that obliged them to take shelter under a large tree near a fence. They had not been long there before the lightning struck tree, shivering off the bark from top to bottom. In its ramifications it passed down the trunk through Mr. Sterling's hat, leaving a streak burnt in his clothes the whole distance, and slightly searing his skin. It then passed up the person of one of his men, leaving his clothes and body in a similar predicament. This was the only injury sustained by the three persons. At the same instant, the third person, who stood holding a horse, was instantly killed, and the horse also, the electric fluid being probably attracted by the iron work attached to the harness. [Boston Mail.]

FATAL ACCIDENT. On Monday afternoon, a drunken man, staggering about the track near the Depot of the Boston and Providence Railroad, was warned off, but paid no attention to the warning. Shortly after a train arrived, and he staggered off, but as the train passed, fell against a car, which struck him in the back part of the head, and from the injury sustained, he was conveyed to the Hospital, where he died at 11 o'clock last night. [Boston Republican.]

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURING. Columbus, Georgia, has some twenty manufacturing establishments, with a capital of about \$400,000, and a flour mill is about going up with a capital of \$100,000. There are several cotton, wool, and iron foundries, a cotton gin factory, manufacturing about 18 guns a week, a wool company, &c., and a natural consequence of all this, the town is one of the best off in the State or country.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. The New Hampshire House of Representatives, by a vote of 149 yeas, have declared against the abolition of capital punishment.

RECOMMENDATION. By the President of the United States. At a season when the PROVIDENCE of God has manifested itself in the visitation of a fearful pestilence, which is spreading its ravages throughout the land, it is fitting that a people, whose reliance has ever been on His PROTECTION, should humbly acknowledge past transgressions, and ask a continuance of Divine MERCY.

It is, therefore, earnestly recommended that the first Friday in August be observed throughout the United States as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer. All business will be suspended in the various branches of the public service on that day

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

